READING FOR THE SABBATH.

Sunday-School Lesson for Aug. 19, 1888. THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES-Lev. xxiii, 33-44. Golden Text-The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous.-Psalm exviii,

Monday..... The three great feasts.—Deut. xvi, 1-17 Tues... The Feast of Tabernacles.—Lev. xxiii, 33-44 Wednesday.....Ezra's famous feast.—Neh. viii, 1-18 Thursday...... Jesus at the feast.—John vii. 1-18 Friday.....Last day of the feast.—John vii. 37-53 Saturday.....Song of thanksgving.—Psa. cvii, 1-15 Sunday.....Psaim of the feast.—Psa. cxviii, 1-29

The Lord ordained three great feasts for each year, to be celebrated by the whole nation. The Passover commemorated in splendid form the deliverance from Egyptian bondage. The Pentecost celebrated the giving of the law and the manifestation of God's special presence to the nation. The Feast of Tabernacles, or "The Great Feast," was their annual thanksgiving, and was intended to be as happy and joyous as the Day of Atonement was serious and solemn. The time selected was after the barvest and vintage, before "the later rains." The people were at leisure, and their minds and hearts open to religious impressions.

The services appointed were such as would be more especially appropriate after they had reached the "promised land," "a land flowing with milk and honey." In the possession of its abundance, they would rejoice in "goodly land." The feast was also largely prophetic and pointed to the great spiritual bervest of the future, when all nations were to be gathered into the church. [See Zech. xiv. 16-21.] In after years the people built booths of boards covered with branches of trees, even in the great cities and palaces, and spent this festive week out of doors. In this way they tried to realize the life of their fathers, and it was this custom that gave the feast its name. Except in the case of heavy rains, the people were to eat, sleep, pray, study and live in these booths. Exceptions were made in favor of the sick and of the infants depending on their mothers. In after years the Lord wonderfully fulfilled his promises, that while all the ablebodied men were absent from their homes attending these great feasts, leaving the women and emildren alone, no enemy attacked or desired their land. [Exod. xxxiv, 24.]

HINTS AND HELPS. Points for Careful Preparation-1. Why did God speak through Moses? 2 What was their seventh month, and what time of our year? 3. What was a tabernacle, and how did it differ from a tent? 4. What was "servile work?" 5. Why called "feasts of the Lord?" 6. What are drink offerings? 7. What is meant by a "Sabbath?" & Were other than "Israelites born" allowed to dwell in boothe? 9. What variations of the feast were made after building of the

Points for Class Talks-L "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying." Our duty to take God's messages to men just as he gives them. God's words have power. 2. "Ye shall do no servile work" on a holy day, or the kind of labor appropriate to the Sabbath. 3. "Beside the Sabbaths," or extra and special duties and charities required by the Lord 4. "All your vows." The meaning and value of religious vows, and the way in which we may wisely use them. 5. "The first " " and the eighth day shall be a Sabbath." The nature of the Jewish Sabbath, and our modern lack of respect for the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath. 6. "Ye shall rejoice before the Lord." The true religious joy that is our strength comes from looking away from self to the Lord, 7. "That your generations may know." The importance of teaching children the meaning of all Christian forms, and our duty to make them attractive and suggestive.

GENERAL APPLICATIONS.

1. The appropriateness and duty of the spirit and practice of thanksgiving. 2 Nothing today in the line of Christian duty needs more attention than the proper observance of the Sabbath. In the home, the pulpit, and the Sundayschool this duty should be urged and illustrated. 3. You cannot separate from a thanksgiving service money-giving and joy-giving to Christ's poor and needy.

Two Rulers.

Christian Worker. "The Bible is so strict and old-fashioned." said a young man to a grey-haired friend, who was advising him to study God's word if he would learn how to live. "There are plenty of books written nowadays that are moral enough in their teaching, and do not bind one down as the Bible."

The old merchant turned to his deek, and took out two rulers, one of which was slightly bent. With each of these he ruled a line, and silently handed the ruled paper to his com-"Well," said the lad, "what do you mean?"

"One line is not straight and true is it? When you mark out your path in life do not take a crooked ruler."

Emblem of Heaven. Flavel.

· O what cheerfulness, strength and pleasure did the primitive Christians reap from the unity of their hearts in the way and worship of God! Next to the delight of immediate communion with God himself there is none like that which arises from the harmonious exercise of the graces of the saints in their mutual duties and communion one with another. How are their spirits delighted and refreshed by it! What a lively emblem is there of heaven! The courts of princes afford no such delights.

Religious Notes.

A little society which is doing great work in the South is the "Ice Mission." Its object is to supply the sick poor with ice and lemons. Rev. Dr. Ashmore writes from China: "Things brighten in this eastern sky. I never knew a more hopeful time in Chinese missions."

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware. -Seneca. The good opinion of houest men, friends to

only kind of reputation a wise man would ever desire. - Washington. In the province of Travancore, India, Christianity has so far displaced heathenism that one man out of every five ranges himself among the

freedom, and well-wishers to mankind, is the

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress.-Lacon.

Man's unhappiness, as I construe, comes of his greatness; it is because there is an infinite in him, which with all his cunning he cannot bury under the finite. - Carlyle.

If a man shall pretend to worship, to obey and serve, yes, to love Christ, and suffer for him, yet if he do not trust Christ by faith, all is a provocation to Christ, and all is upprofitable to the man .- Rev. Robert Traill.

The Sunday-school of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, N. Y., has voted to contribute \$1,000 towards evangelistic work in Japan. A school which takes such interest in missionary work will be likely to furnish some missionaries by and by.

"We used," says the Christian Register, "to hear much of the 'Blue Presbyterians,' but it is getting as hard to find a blue Presbyterian as it is to find a red-hot Methodist. We have no doubt that they still exist; but, the denomina-tion, as a whole, is changing color.

The grandfather of the late James Freeman Clarke was the pastor of the historic King's Chapel, in Boston. In 1785 [he remodeled the liturgy, and left the word "obey" out of the marriage service. It has never been used in the service of the Episcopal Church since.

The present Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands is an earnest Christian. When he visited Berlin, in connection with a commercial treaty, it was his practice to attend Bible readings on Sunday nights, and he found it easy to decline diplomatic invitations on the Lord's day.

J T. Headley, in his "Travels in Italy," says that Byron's Italian teacher told him that Byron always had four books lying on his table, no matter how many others came or went away. His curiosity prompted him to look at them, and he found they were the Bible, Shakspeare, Machiaveili and Alfleri's tragedies.

Last year in Bicester, England, "free teas" were given to poor children-a plan of beneficence which has been resumed this year. The teas are provided by the co-operation of persons of all denominations. The attendance at one is reported at one hundred and forty. The tea was preceded by a simple talk by a minister on Christ's feeding of the five thousand.

"We have heard a great deal lately," says the Independent, "about the hundreds of young men in our schools who are preparing to go as missionaries. But somehow they do not materialize in any overwhelming numbers. The Baptist Missionary Union is begging for five healthy, earnest, able men to go to India and Burmah, and it cannot find them. The Presbyterians have the same tale to tell."

The largest Sunday-school in Chicago is conducted as one class. There are thirty-five tions of fifty to one hundred members; each section is under charge of an adult, who simply keeps order and does no teaching. The sections are indicated by blue banners having on them white numithers. The session is just one hour. Thirty missing are devoted to teaching by the superintendent, Mr. C. B. Holmes, and the other thirty miss, alless are spent in singles from a song-

badge is then given to the child, and this is shown at the door at every session. The school

has been ten years in successful operation. Cardinal Manning recently delivered a remarkable discourse, in which he gave a very gloomy picture of London and the disintregation of human society in these latter days. "London is a desolation beyond that of any city in the Christian world. Four millions of human beings, of whom 2,000,000 have never set their foot in any place of Christian worship; and among these 2,000,000 God only knows how few have been baptized, how few have been born again of water and the Holy Ghost. London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old-a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this day."

Oh. labor truly blest! Thou rulest all the race: Over all the toiling earth I see thy gracious face Stand forth confest. Where most thou art, Man rises upward to a loftier height And views the earth and heavens with clearer sight,

And holds a cleaner heart.

-Edwin Morris. THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

Its Effect Upon the Constitution of the Present Lower House of Congress.

National Tribune, Soldiers' Organ. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, stated a few days ago that in his judgment 60 per cent. of the Prohibition vote of the country came from the Republican party and 40 per cent from the Democratio party. Assuming for the moment that this estimate is correct, it is interesting to note what would have been the political effect upon the present Congress if these votes had been cast for the Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, instead of being lost by being

thrown as they were. They are styled lost simply because it is assumed they were cast to express an honest preference, and not with the intention of defeating by indirection a distasteful candidate, although it is not possible to suppose that the expectation was entertained of electing the Prohibitionists in any of the districts where this organization appeared as a third party. The comparative smallness of the total vote in each district precludes such an hypothesis, because in an intelligent community where a class of voters is less than 10 per cent. of the whole, it is obvious to all without a poll, that success is impossible. These votes were then wittingly wasted so far as regards the success of the candidate for

which they were cast. If the Probibition vote had been cast for the old party tickets in the proportion named by General Fisk, the result would have been reversed in the Fifth Michigan, First New Hampshire, Fourth New Jersey and Seventh Obio

districts, as will be shown. The present Representative from the Fifth Michigan district is Mr. Ford, just now investigating Italian immigration in New York. He received 18,567 votes, and his Republican competitor, McBride, received 18,120. There were also 3,086 votes for Briggs, the Prohibition candidate. Ford was therefore elected, not by a majority over all, but by a plurality simply of 447, being his excess over the next highest. If, however, we add 60 per cent. of Briggs's vote to McBride's, he would have 19,971, while Ford, with the baiance, or 40 per cent., added to his, would have 19,802. In other words, the Republican candidate would have come to Congress by

Take the first New Hampshire, represented by the hirsute and voluble McKinney. He received 18,370 votes against 18,265 for Martin Haynes. There were 877 votes cast for the Prohibitionists. Applying Gen. Fisk's rule, and Haynes would have had 18,779 votes to McKinney's 18,713, and would have been elected instead of the gratuitous apologist for the Southern brigadiers.

In the Fourth New Jersey district Pidcock would have been kept at bome by Gen. Fisk's basis of calculation if the third-party man had not appeared. He received 11,686 votes against 12,563 for Van Blarcom, Republican, and 2,772 for the Probibition candidate. Dividing the Prohibition vote, as before, Pidcock would have had 12,795 to Van Blarcom's 13,226.

Campbell, the sitting member from the Seventh Ohio district, holds his seat by a plurality of only two votes over Little, Republican. The former received 15.303, against 15,301 for the latter. There were 982 cast for the Probibitionist candidate, however, which, if allotted as before to the Democrat and Republican respecttively, would have elected the latter by a vote of 15,890, against 15,696.

Thus the Republicans would have gained the four members, and the Democrats would have lost them. In no event could the Prohibitionists Leading Republicans, however, in the States

where the Prohibition vote is large claim that General Fisk's estimate is too low on their side. They maintain that their party furnished fully three-fourths of the votes for the Prohibition tieket. If this bypothesis be correct the Republicans would have a majority of the present House of Representatives, provided the Prohibition candidates had kept out of the contest in close

In the First Connecticut district Vance, Democrat, received 14,898 votes against 14,552 for Buck, Republican. There were 988 votes for the Prohibition candidate, which, if divided in the proportion of three to the Republican candidate to one for the Democratic candidate would have elected Buck by 148 majority. On the same basis Granger, Democrat, from the Fourth Connecticut district, would have been defeated by Mills, Republican, by a majority of 219.

In the Eighth Michigan district Tarsney would have been beaten by Roswell G. Horr by 228 majority, Stovers would have defeated Bacon in the Fifteenth New York district by 103, Scranton would have defeated Lynch in the Twelftn Pennsylvania district by 162, and Roberts would have succeeded instead of Hall by a majority of 613 in the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district. If, therefore, we add to the four changes shown above, according to General Fisk's estimate, these six which the Republicans claim they lost by the drafts made upon them by the Prohibition vote, we have a total of ten to be deducted from the Democratic side and put

down to the Republicans. What would have been the effect of the transmutation in the House? As returned, the House was composed of 170 Democrats, 153 Republicans and two Independents, the latter being Smith, of Wisconsin, and Nichols, of North Carolina. Hopkins, of Virginia, and Anderson, of Iowa, are classed as Democrats. With the ten changes made above, supposing the Prohibition vote cast with the old parties, the Republicans would have had 163.

Democrats 160, while the Independents would

not have been affected. A Sermon by Father Taylor.

John Codman, in August Century. I once heard Father Taylor preach a sermon on the atonement. It was all in a style that nobody but a sailor could understand, a style that every sailor could comprehend, although a treatise on this subject from an up-town pulpit would have been "Greek" to him. This was one of the passages: "You are dead in trespasses and sins, and buried too, down in the lower hold amongst the ballast, and you can't get out, for there is a ton of sin on the main hatch. You shin up the stanchions and try to get it open, but you can't Your rig a purchase. You get your handspikes, capstan bars and watch tackles, but they are no good. You can't start it. Then you begin to sing out for help. You hail all the saints you think are on deck, but they can't help you. At last you hail Jesus Christ. He comes straight along. All he wanted was to be asked. He just claps his shoulder to that ton of sin. It rolls off, and then he says, 'Shipmates, come out. Well, if you don't come out it is all your own

It was on the Sunday before a State election. Briggs was the candidate of the Whig party, but Father Taylor desired that be should be elected because he was a religious man. This was his prayer: Lord, give us good men to rule over us, just men, temperance men, Christian men, men who fear Thee, who obey Thy commandments, men who-but, O Lord, what's the use of veering, and hauling, and pointing all round the compass? Give us George N. Briggs for Governor!" His prayer was answered on the next day.

Father Taylor was eloqueut, humorous and pathetic by turns. Sometimes all these characteristics seemed to be merged into one. These and many others of his traits interested me, but I loved him because, first, and last, and all the time, he was the sailor's friend.

How Gladstone First Met His Wife. Pall Mall Gazette.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, which is being quietly celebrated to-day, recalls a reminiscence of the day, now more than half a century distant, when Mrs. Gladstone first saw ber future husband. It was at a dinner party in London where the younger Miss Glynne's attention was ditected by an eminent statesman who was by her side to a tail. handsome young member of Parliament who sat opposite. "Do you see that young man?" said he, "note him well, and mark my words. If his life is spared he will one day be Prime Minister." Miss Glynne naturally took keen note of Mr. Gladstone, but they did not speak, nor was it until some time afterward that she made his acquaintance in Italy. The prediction, however, has been thrice fulfilled, and Mrs. Gladstone will probably have the gratification of seeing it fulfilled a fourth time before long. CURRENT PERIODICALS.

Some very entertaining reading is found in the August Century. The opening article describes that remarkable institution, the Trappist Monastery, in Kentucky-remarkable chiefly because it is in Kentucky. Mr. George Kennan gives some wonderfully attractive pictures of Siberian scenery. He penetrates to the marvelous Altai region, but on the way discovers but few political exiles, and these persons who are banished from Russia for minor offenses and are allowed considerable freedom. A portrait of Mr. Kennan forms the frontispiece of the magazine, and a blogrophical sketch by Anna Laurens Dawes tells how it chanced that he went upon this tour of investigation and why he was so well fitted for the undertaking. George W. Cable has an article on the system of home culture clubs started by himself. Of them he says:

"Wherever any man or woman of the most ordinary attainments can gather two, three or four others, in any sort or degree less accomplished, a club may be formed, and if necessary can be complete in itself. The home culture clubs are recommended not to zealots only, but to those generous thousands who have seen the poor success of so many efforts to commend the Christianity of the fortunate to the hearts of the unfortunate, and have seen the cause of failure in the neglect to secure personal acquaintance and to carry unprofes-sional friendly offices into the home, free from the burden of charity on the one hand and of sociality on the other. The plan is submitted to all who believe that to help a lowlier brother to supply any worthy eraving of the mind that he may already have is the shortest, surest way to implant those highest cravings of the soul which seek and find repose only in harmony with the Divine will."

A contributor to the August Writer (Boston) warns authors against dependence upon moods, another has something to say about the preparation of public speeches, another treats "Newspaper Information and Editorial Preferences." Other practical matters connected with literary work are discussed, and many questions answered. This magazine, which was started but a year and a half ago, has proved so successful that its publishers propose to enlarge it to twice its present size at the beginning of the coming year. The price which is now \$1 per year will at the same time be increased to

President Seelye, Hon. Neal Dow, Rev. Chas. Deems, Senator Blair, Rev. I. K. Funk, President Bascom and Hon. G. F. Stewart discuss the temperance question in the pages of the North American Review for August, the phase of it under consideration being "Prohibitory Law and Personal Liberty." Among other contributions to the number are "The Divided Household of Faith," by Robert G. Ingersoll;
"A Menacing Interruption," by Terrence V.
Powderly; "How Will the Irish Vote?" by Patrick Ford, and "The Wool Industry," by E. H. Am-

The Journal of the United States Cavalry Association is made up of papers read before the association by persons selected by special committees, and upon subjects assigned. Among the topics treated in the present volume, which is No, 2 of the series, are "Breeding of Cavalry Horses," "French Ideas of Cavalry," "Cavalry Recruitment," "The Individual Soldier," "The Russian Regular Cavalry," "School of Soldier, Mounted." There are also a biographical sketch of Gen. John Buford, with portrait, and a large number of "Professional Notes."

A very interesting article in the English Illustrated Magazine is one describing the parcels post system and the telegraph department of the English postal service. Merchandise is sent by mail in this country, but the service here is not so extensively patronized as in England, the express companies dividing the business with the postoffice. Postal telegraphy is here only talked of, while there it is in practical operation, and under the conditions there existing seems to be a successful experiment.

The short stories found in the Overland Monthly form one of this magazine's best features, being almost invariably readable-an assertion which cannot be truthfully made of some more pretentious periodicals. They cover a wide field in the August number. Among pioneer sketches are several exciting Indian stories, there is a negro dialect story, a tale of Japanese missionary life, a Spanish story, and another of student life at Ann Arbor.

The Wide Awake, for August, contains several short stories which have the merit, by no means common in juvenile fiction, of not making the moral or general instruction sought to be conveyed so prominent as to destroy the interest of the parratives. The series of articles entitled "Pets in Artist Life" is attractive to all who love animals, and contains some charming portraits of the various pets described.

The Lincoln History treats of the early miliitary movements in the West. Col. Malcolm Johnson contributes one of his haracteristic stories of Southern life as it was before the war. Lincoln Cathedral is described by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, assisted by the pencil of the artist Pennell. John Burroughs writes of the Southern Catskills. The editorial departments are unusual interesting.

Table Talk mixes practical culinary information with sentiment in a skillful way. This little magazine contains some attractive literary features. Published monthly by Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Book News, for August (Philadelphia), contains a paper by Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen on "Translations." A biographical sketch of Boyesen, with accompanying portrait, on supplementsheet, is a feature of the number.

Installments 21 and 22 of the Century Company's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" have been issued. Ten more numbers will complete the series.

Materialism to America.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in August Century. I do not ask that men of wealth shall give more money to the church, which is often stronger when it is poor than when it is rich; nor to the poor and thriftless, whom unearned money only keeps in poverty. I urge that the power to make money, like any other power, is a trust bestowed on the possessor for humanity. The preacher who preaches for his salary, not for the spiritual well-being of his parishopers. is a mercenary; the physician who practices for his fees, not to cure the sick, is a mercenary; the lawyer who pleads for his honorarium, not for justice, is a mercenary; the politician who enacts laws for what he can make, not for the community, is a mercenary; no less the manufacturer, the merchant, the trader, the man on change, who transacts his business to make money, not to give the community its meat in due season, is a mercenary. In the history of the nineteenth contury the doctrine that wealth is a trust must stand by the side of the doctrine that labor is an honor and liberty is an obedience. The materialism that threatens the American church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism of the railroad, the factory, the shop; the materialism that puts thinghood above manhood; that does not know that things were made for man, not man for things-that God gives us, not Irishmen to build our railroads, but railroads to build Irishmen; not Hungarians to dig our mines, but mines to develop manhood in Hun-

A Great Thunder-Storm in Russia.

Pall Mall Gazette. On the night of July 10, from 9 o'clock P. M. till 4 o'clock in the morning, the university city of Kharkoff was visited by a thunder-storm which for violence and destructiveness beats the record of sixty years. Immense trees were torn up by the roots and whirled away for hundreds of yards, the roofs were lifted clean off many of the houses, numberless windows were pulverized, stone walls blown away, etc. Patek's museum of wax-works was scattered to the winds. Some buildings have been so utterly demolished that literally a stone is not left upon a stone. At present the streets of Kharkoff are strewn with trees, bricks, stones, roofs and other tokens of the violence of the storm. The gardens and orchards of the city are desolate: not a fruit, nor even a leaf is visible, and the forest of Osnova, peopled with tall, bare, leafless trees, closely resembles a study in copper-

Engenie's Present to Letitia.

Rome Dispatch to London Standard. The marriage of the Duke d'Aosta with Princess Letitia Bonaparte is now fixed to take place on the 11th of September. The religious ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Alimonda, Aranbishop of Turin, the civil rite having previously taken place in the royal palace. Among the Princess's numerous wedding gifts is one which, apart from its considerable intrinsic val-ue, has a singular although sad interest for all the family. It is a fan, the handle of which is incrusted with precious stones, (among them an said to be unique,) containing in the

Imperial of the house where his mother lived as a girl. It was a birthday gift from the young Prince to "his dear mother on her fiftieth birth day," and the Empress Eugenie now offers it as one of the most precious of her possessions as a wedding gift to the Princess Letitia.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A French laundryman cleans linen without soap by rubbing it with boiled potatoes.

Paper pipes have been used for a church organ at Milan and give great sweetness of tone. Saccharine, which was to be used as a substitute for sugar, appears to cause nauses and dyspeptic symptoms.

The longest tunnel in the world, it is believed. and which is now in a completed state, is that which drains the Schemnitz mines, in Hungary. It is about ten and one-fourth miles in length, or about a mile longer than the St. Gothard, with a height of nine feet ten inches and a breadth of five feet three inches.

Women are sometimes accused of patenting nothing but things intended to be worn or used by women, but the latest English lists mention "Improvements in Surgical Splints," a patent sealed for an American woman: and an invention of "An Improvement Applicable to Coinfreed Goods Delivering Apparatus," for which an English woman wants a patent. The food of the Sultan of Turkey is cooked by

one man and his aids. It is prepared in silver vessels, and each vessel is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp after the meal is cooked. These seals are broken in the presence of the Sultan by the high chamberlain, who takes a spoonful of each dish before the Sultan tastes it. The annual expenditure of the Sultan's household is over \$41,000,000. The Castle of Hapsburg, seat of the founders

of the present Austrian dynasty, is owned by the State of Aargau, in Switzerland, and the government has just refused to sell it to the Austrians. It is true, the Swiss said, that the castle is the ancestral seat of the imperial house of Austria, but it is also a monument of Swiss history, having been conquered by the Berne republican soldiers in 1415, when they wrested Aargau from the Hapsburgs. It will take 5.760 books of gold leaf to gild the

dome of the Boston State-house. Each book contains twenty sheets of gold leaf, each sheet containing a little over 9 1-3 square inches. The sheets are so thin that 1,000 of them laid one on the other make but an inch in thickness. The gold is within a carat of pure, and weighs 34 pounds troy. Each book is worth 70 cents, so that the gold leaf alone costs \$4,032. It will take fifteen skilled workmen six weeks to do the

August Meteors.

Of course, a "shooting star" is not, in fact, a star. A star is a fixed sun, often larger than our own sun. The shooting star is a body, moving in space, which strikes the earth's atmosphere, and is burned up by the heat arising from friction with the atmosphere. Space is full of such bodies of all sizes. Occasionally one is so large that it is not entirely consumed in passing through our atmosphere, and it is able to reach the earth; but mostly they are consumed before they approach within fifty miles of the earth's surface.

There are two meteor streams well known to us. Both streams move in the orbits of comets around the sun. The path of the November meteors extends to the orbit of Uranus, and about the thirteenth of November the earth crosses this path. This meteoric swarm is bunched-that is to say they move mostly in a group. Every thirty-three years this group reaches that point in its path where the earth crosses it in November, and then there are meteoric showers. The last shower was in 1866, observable only in Europe. But the group has a tendency to scatter along the path, some particles moving faster than others. Consequently every November, as the earth crosses the path of the meteors, there are some shooting stars seen. After a while the group will be scattered pretty evenly along the whole path and then there will be no great showers. This is what has taken place in the case of the August meteors. The path of these meteors is much longer than that of the November group, passing far out beyond Neptune, the outermost known planet of our system. The August meteors have been moving in their orbit longer than the others and have become scattered all along the path. Consequently we have no showers of meteors, such as come from large groups, but on the nights of the 9th, 10th and 11th of August, as we cross their path, a good many meteoroids fall into our atmos-phere and are consumed. If there should still be a particular group following the comet in whose path they move, the earth and the group would come together about once in one hundred and twenty-four years.

The Coming Hat.

New York Evening Post. Although the crowns to new bonnets and round hats have changed most decidedly in style, the brims follow many of the familiar models very closely, rolled up here and crushed in there in the picturesque manuer usual to hats of this description. Some of the handsome broad-brimmed La Tosca and Rembraudt shapes are weighted with chaplets of grasses, ferns, current-leaves, brambles and bazel sprays, and bunches of green nuts, these taking the place of the ivy and green wheat that has lately been so much employed. The crowns are almost flat in effect, and all the height obtained is through the arrangement of long loops of moire ribbon. Wreaths of holly berries and shaded autumn leaves have appeared a little out of season this year, and are intertwined with black point d'esprit net on Spanish round hats of fine black Milan. Garlands of tender green hops are arranged around the crowns of beige or olive hats faced with dark-green velvet. Autumn field flowers mounted on very natural-looking stalks are set up in front of saucy-looking little poke bonnets in very aggressive fashion, one Parisian shape showing the front completely hidden by an immense cluster of scarlet geranium blossoms and large, full dandelions intermingled with a number of these, overblown and turned into fluffy

balls, exactly reproducing the flower gone to The chapeau of the moment, however, is now exhibited in all its regal glory-the coaching hat, of Leghorn or satin Panoma, in ecru, red, bronze, black and olive shades-upon which are expended a great deal of time, much money, and no end of profound and deliberate consideration.

Remembered the French Retreat. Paris Dispatch in London Daily Telegraph. A highly interesting volume on Adam Mickiewicz, the famous Pole, who was so long a distinguished professor in the College of France, as well as a poet, has just been published in Paris by Savine. It is from the pen of his son, M. Ladislas Mickiewicz, who has compiled a careful and accurate notice of the litterateur from authentic sources. Mickiewicz was born in 1798 at Zaosie in Lithuania, a region full of vast forests, which had an influence on the imagination of the youthful poet. One of the most vivid reminiscences of the bard was the arrival in his native town of numerous remnants of the French army in retreat from Moscow. The soldiers of the Imperial Guard kept pouring into the town en masse, and were kindly received everywhere. The cold was atroclous, and fires were kindled, over which the old soldiers bent pensively night and day. They had lost the faculty of sleep, and were able to live on bits of bread or anything, so inured were they to privation. Most of the men were grayheaded, and Mickiewicz having asked them why at their advanced age, they had left their country, the warriors replied: "We could not see him go away alone without us!" 'The "him" was Napoleon, and the veterans regarded as complete nullities the younger men who followed the conqueror in battalions. Mickiewicz passed the greater part of his life in France, and wrote copiously in French and Polish, his French works being mainly literary and historical. He was the intimate friend of Edgar Quinet, Michelet, and "George Sand," and in the volume now before the public are many of his letters to or from his numerous acquaintances, including the illustrious persons mentioned.

The Boston Girl in the Sarf.

New York Mail and Express The seaside Boston girl bathes in pavy blue. Her upper garment hangs in ample folds round her rather slender figure. Her generous lower garment is tied fast below the ankle with white strings, the ends of which dangle over yellow alippers. Her hair is carefully gathered under an oiled silk cap, not a lock of it being permitted to wander forth on any side. It is a serviceable rig altogether, but it has a tendency to make the wearer of it likely to be mistaken for one of her elderly relatives. She never stops or halts, but with a disciplined mind depressing to contemplate flops into the first wave she meets. And in two minutes she is out in deep water and swimming with the skill of an expert. Ten minutes or more she disports herself way beyoud the line of breakers, and then turning swims "over-hand" back to shore. She comes out, without any toying with Neptune, as promptly as she went in, and with the folds of her voluminous flannel robe flapping wetly round her she walks primly back to her room. And in in all that ten or fifteen minutes of fun she never once smiled.

A "Society" Incident.

New York Mail and Express. Necessity knows no sentiment or "good form," even in the most fashionable circles. This text is suggested by the recent cale of a lot of silverware, including the inevitable fish knife, by a married couple of glast January, the silverware having been the wedding presents. THEELEVENYEARS PASSED

Notable to Some, Miserable to Others, Tedious to Many.

A Retrospect That Involves a Lesson and Introduces an Instance in a Long Series Like It.

Eleven years. Not very long, perhaps, but with a man of twenty-two, covering two-thirds the stretch of

memory and half of his years of life. And for that eleven years, according to his statement, he had been continually failing, each year a little worse than the year before; his throat irritated, swelling, uncomfortable, and each season as it passed seeming to prolong one continuous cold.

Failing gradually at first, but toward the last more rapidly; breathing with difficulty and with an almost preceptible rattling noise in the throat, while the cough began to take on a hollow sound, the face grew pale and dark rings formed under the eyes.

Such was the bare outline of the story Mr. Lombard told the writer.

A young man, twenty-two years of age, industrious, popular and well known in his neighborhood, the experience as related by Mr. Chas. W. Lombard will be read with interest. The writer found him at his residence, on the South Side, No. 56 Lexington avenue.

"It was eleven years ago that my trouble began," he said, "a trouble which annoyed me more or less all the time. My head would feel full and heavy. My eyes were weak and watery. Lould scarcely read at times on this account. The letters would seem to run together. In stooping over I would grow dizzy, and my head

SWIM ROUND AND ROUND. I would have violent headaches just above the eyes and through the temples. There was a tight feeling across the bridge of my nose. My



CHAS. W. LOMBARD, 56 LEXINGTON AVE. nose would stop up so I could not breathe through it. I had a tickling sensation in my throat by the dropping of mucus into it. hawked and spit up a greenish or yellowmucus and blew bloody scabs from my nose. "My appetite was poor, especially in the morning when I had a bad taste in my mouth, and my sleep did not seem to rest me. I always

TIRED AND UNREFRESHED. I would eat scarcely anything at all. Always felt tired. My memory was not as good as formerly; I would forget easily. If I lay anything down and turned away for an instant I would forget where I had placed it. I soon found I could not hear as well as usual. My sense of smell was also more or less impaired

and then I was always tired. "My throat bothered me a good deal. My voice grew husky, and sometimes I could not speak unless I first cleared my throat. I had a cough, at times, of a hacking nature, which was very distressing. My muscles were sore, and I would feel incapable of any exertion, I was so languid. I wish I could express the way I

FELT SO MISERABLE At times that I thought I could never get "Some time ago I heard of Dr. Franklyn Blair's success in treating troubles like mine, and called on him at his office at No. 203 North

Illinois street. "I began to improve from the start. Soon my headaches left me, and I could hear and see well. My appetite returned. I no longer felt tired, but strong and well. I regained the flesh I had lost, and feel like a new man now." Mr. Chas. W. Lombard lives, as stated, at No. 56 Lexington avenue, where he may be found and this statement verified.

An Insidious Way-AN EMINENT AUTHORITY ON AN IMPORTANT

"Catarrh steals, in an insidious way, its marches on his victims," says an eminent authority. "However simple in character and short in duration the first attacks may be, they dispose the mucous membrane to fresh attacks; each attack involves a larger extent of surface than its predecessor; when once the complaint has reached the finer ramifications of the bronchi it lurks there still-even after the larger tubes have been restored to temporary health-every fresh attack of catarrh in the larger passages supplying the lurking enemy with reinforcements, and enabling it to advance from its fastnesses and to encroach further and further upon the respiratory tract, until at last it needs but a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or fauces to raise a storm of rebellion throughout the length and breadth of the naso-

pulmonary mucous membrane." The symptoms of catarrh can hardly be mistaken. In many cases the patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, "all gone" sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and clammy. After awhile a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish-colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, the skin is dry and stagnant, the whites of the eyes become tipged with yellow; the kidney secretions become scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and asthmatic symptoms.

Treated by Mail. Mr. D. W. Bishop, of Mason, Ohio, writes to Dr. Blair, under date of May 16, 1888: "I had been troubled with catarrah ever since I had the measles in 1862. Last December I was taken with a severe spasm of the asthma. and when I had partially recovered from that found that my catarrh was worse than ever. Well, the first month under your treatment effected a wonderful change. Now I feel like another man—as if I had taken a new lease on life. The trouble in my throat has dissapeared. I breathe easily. My headaches have passed away. My appetite has returned. I have gained in strength and weight, and I feel like a

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Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows:

PANHANDLE ROUTE—EAST.

Leave for Ptsbrg & N Y 4:30am 2:55pm 5:10pm

"Richmond and Columbus... 9:00am 4:00pm

Arrive from N.Y. & Pitsbg 11:40am 7:50pm 10:20pm

"Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm

Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. Leave for Chicago and Northwest ... 11:15am 11:00pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 4:00am 3:50pm J., M. & I. R. R. -SOUTH.

Leave for Louisville and the South...... 3:30am 8:00am 4:00pm 5:00pm Arrive from Louisville and the South......10.45am 11:10am 7:45pm 10:50pm

Arrive from Bethany Park, Saturday only 10:45pm TANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis 7:30am 11:55am 11:00pm 8:00pm

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Leave, going West. *7:30 am 3:30 pm *11:00 pm
Arrive, from East. *7:00 am 3:15 pm *10:30 pm
Arrive, from West. *3:50 am 10:40 am *8:40 pm *Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleepers and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 138 South Illinois st., the Union Depot, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

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